E Book 105
Taj Mahal, Carbon 14 Test and Prof. Marvin Mills



This is how Marvin Mills was introduced in a 37-minute video. Link for Lecture by Prof Marvin Mills

Dear Friends,

The article is being presented in the context of the Taj Mahal. In that context, various aspects have been written to shed light on Java. An important link between these is whether the construction of the Taj Mahal can be decided yesterday? This is considered.

Interview Link in 2004



इतिहास पत्रिका

Itihas patrika

VOL. 4 NO. 4 QUARTERLY JOURNAL 31 DEC. 1984

Age determination of wood samples from Taj Mahal by Radiocarbon Dating

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General Method :

Sample is converted to benzene (C_6H_6) by means of a four-step chemical process. The benzene sample is placed, with scintillator solution in a 5 ml vial and the activity is determined relative to benzene synthesized from NBS oxalic acid. The counter used is a Picker Nuclear Liquimat 220 with specially selected photo-multiplier tubes (chosen for low noise level). The sample is counted for 100-minute intervals along with the modern standard (NBS oxalic) and a background sample, which are counted in turn. The age is calculated from the data using the 5730-year value for the half life of ^{14}C. The MASCA correction referred to below is taken from the MASCA Newsletter, Vol.9, No.1, Aug.,1973, Univ.of Pennsylvania, and is based upon the calibration of the radiocarbon time scale by three laboratories who compared C-14 and tree-ring ages.

Sample 1

Wood piece from door at North end of Taj Mahal at beach level fronting on Jumna River.

Age 1359 ± 89 AD Thus there is a 67 % probability that the age of the sample lies between 1448 and 1270 AD.
Note : there is a zero MASCA correction for this age.

Submitted by : Evan T.Williams
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How do these Marvin Mills look? What do they do now? Apart from the Taj Mahal, have they researched other structures on carbon test? Is there an original find of the findings to be read about the age of the Taj Mahal? I was interested in understanding.

The Taj Mahal is seen as a symbol of eternal love. Writers, poets, painters, fine art lovers took inspiration from this and created many works of art. Got the neck maratab.

Historians who shed light on the historicity of the Taj Mahal, in their own way, presented evidence as a marvellous work of art in the life of Shah Jahan. A great deal of writing has been done on the events, the people, the suffixes from the historical records. Historians are expected to disagree, according to opinion polls from different directions, which have been going on for centuries.

During the British rule, he studied the subject and used the Taj Mahal architecture in a necessary way. At that time, on the night of the full moon, the jasmine floor of the Taj Mahal was used as the
dancing floor. Shortly after the busy time of 1857, our army camps were set up inside and outside the Taj Mahal premises.

Lord Curzon had planned to beautify the Taj Mahal. Exotic trees were planted in the garden. Brought two large chandeliers from Egypt. One of them hung over the Taj Mahal tomb. The second chandelier can still be seen on one floor of the main entrance room.

The land of India, which would drive the whole world crazy, had been fascinated by foreign monarchies for thousands of years. Marine sailors were inspired to explore this land by adventurous voyages. From there, some of the sailors reached India (Bharat). But they kept the attraction of India alive by associating that new territory with the name 'India'. Some tribesmen were quick to plunder this prosperous land with swords. The kings of some foreign cultures, instead of living a hard life in their own dreary, deserts and barren lands, turned their attention to Indian politics, enlisted the help of local kings and later seized

their own institutions, creating a tradition of monarchy. He also brought with him war materials, battle tactics, innovative military equipment, etc. Many gangs with a mindset of disagreeing with the local religious ideology kept coming through Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. He mingled with the local people. The girls in the Hindu state got it in various ways. The Hindu kings and palaces took advantage of the situation by keeping their army under the protection of foreigners. The strict monotheism in Islam, the evil mentality that I want what is good, kept the distance between the common people and the ruler growing. The mentality of tolerating oppression was created in the country. No Hindu king dared to marry a girl from a Muslim family. It was an easy and convenient task to claim ownership of such a weak, tolerant society by taking away whatever you like. Such places have always been a hallmark of Muslim monarchies, as it is glorified to disfigure, if not to dismember, any attractive structure. Among them, the Taj Mahal is one of the most memorable structures in modern times. Anyway. The Hindu kings and palaces took advantage of the situation by keeping their army under the care of foreigners. The strict monotheism in Islam, the evil mentality that I want what is good, kept the distance between the common people and the ruler growing.

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society by taking away whatever you like. Such places have always been a hallmark of the Muslim monarchy, as it is glorified to disfigure if there is any attractive structure, whether it is broken or not. Among them, the Taj Mahal is one of the most memorable structures in modern times. Anyway. It was easy and convenient to claim ownership of the things that society liked. Such places have always been a hallmark of the Muslim monarchy, as it is glorified to disfigure, if not to break if any

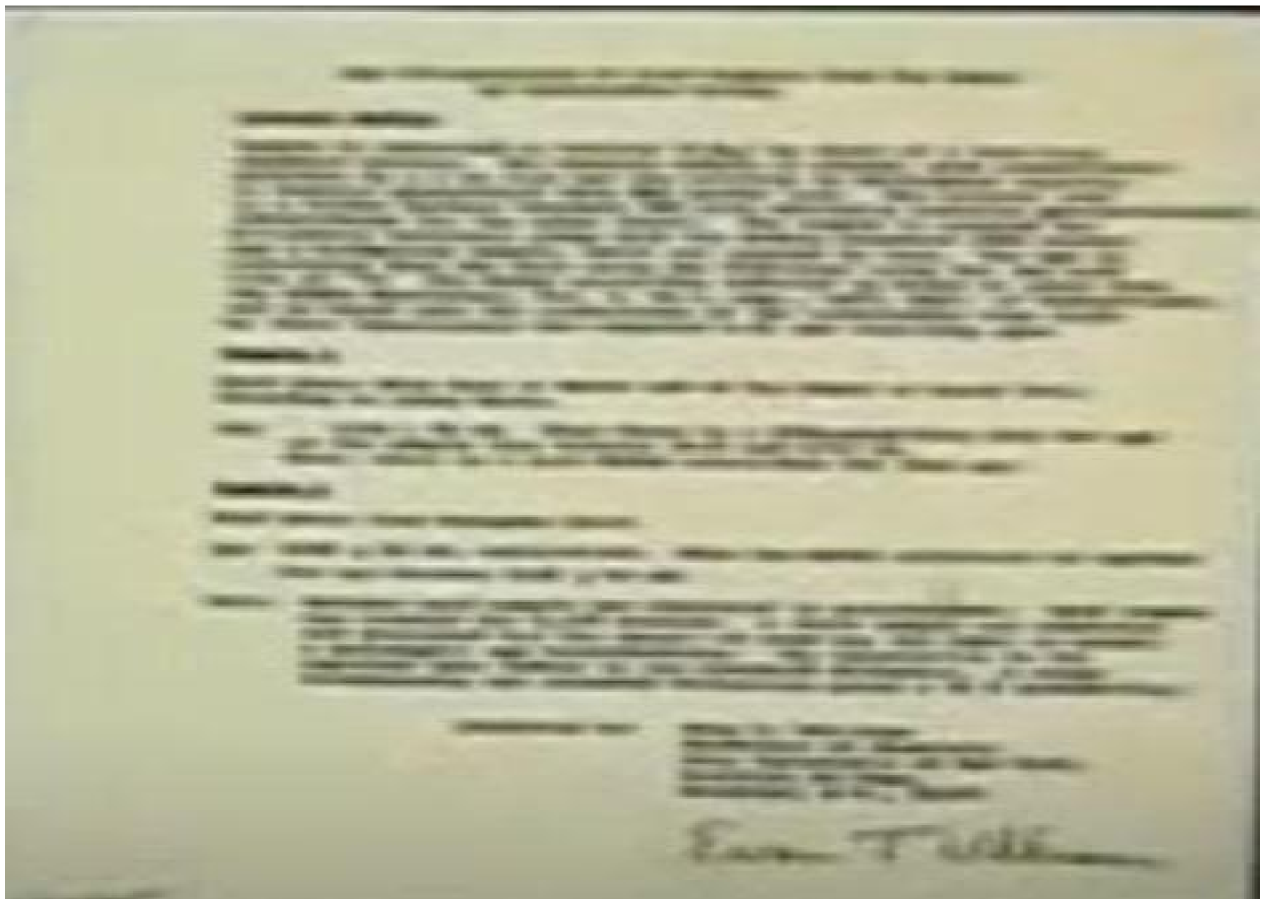
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Taj Mahal - a masterpiece of architecture

Current builders should focus on the Taj Mahal architecture. His research activities need to shed light on many aspects of the construction of the Taj Mahal. Inspired by such thinking, the American architect 'Prof. Marvin Mills' came to see the Taj Mahal. He discovered parts of the building, a piece of wood from a door, to a reputable Brooklyn research institute in the United States, and discovered the age of the wood.


wood door
commentated turned out to be 250 years
younger than the tarnish date of 1628



Findings Findings -

So if he concludes that the door or the wood of that door is a certain age, then it has become a subject of supplementary study to the science of construction. What kind of wood is that wood? How long did it take to cut down the tree and then build the door? What are the characteristics of trees of that species? Can the wood of those trees really withstand environmental changes for so many hundreds of years? Etc. questions arise in the mind. So he came to India and inspected the Taj Mahal from various parts with the appropriate permissions. He met Pu. No. Oka was taken along.

Plus some other people were right.



The picture presented by Ebba Koch of Tehkhana ...



One of the seven main rooms, showing the walled-up arch on the left that once opened to the river, and remains of the qalib kari vault. (Photographs taken in 2001)



A view along the corridor that runs to the south of the

Descend the stairs to the picture of the corridor Mills



On the night of August 27, 2020, Marvin Mills was seen (mostly) describing his visit to the Taj Mahal from a video clip at a meeting in the United States in which he had obtained a sample of pieces of wood from the Taj Mahal door.

Miss Nina was with her daughter ...



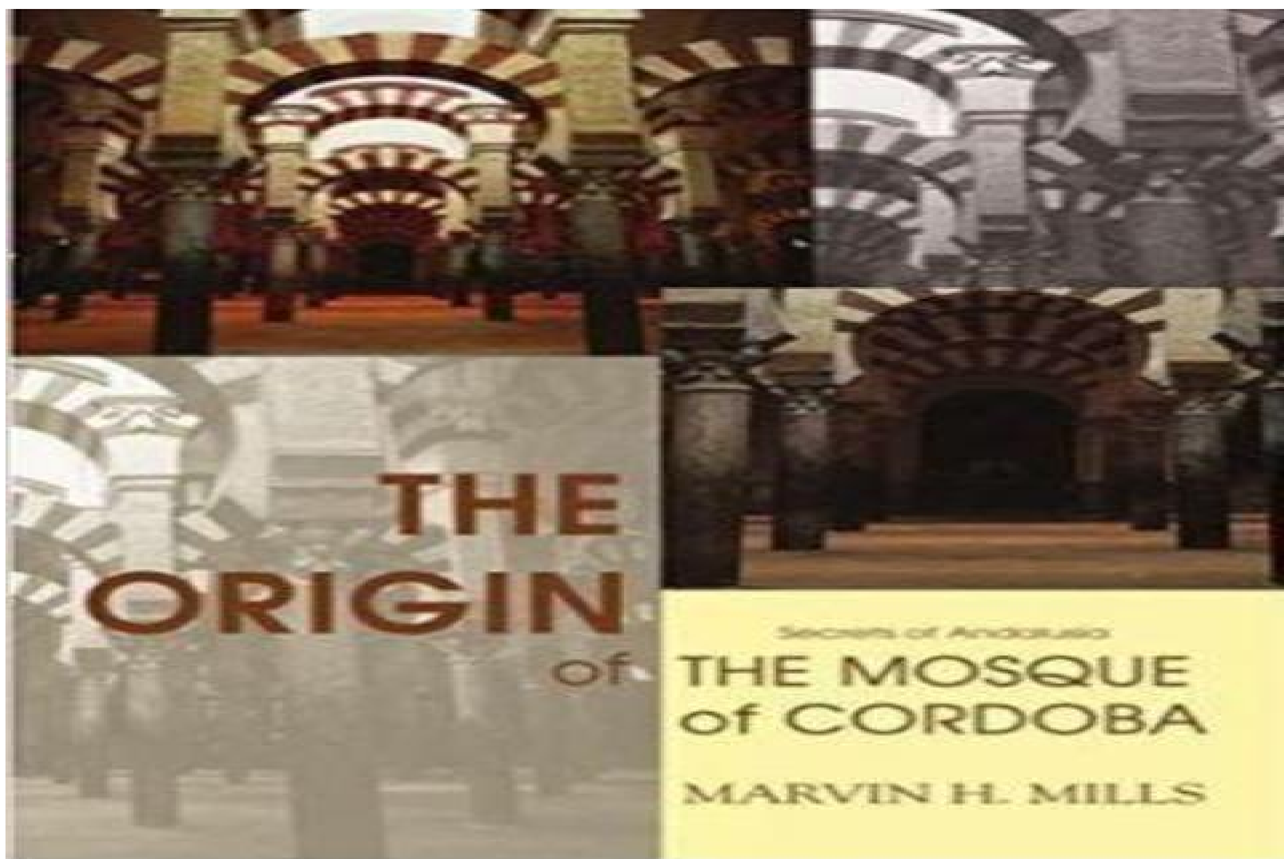
Coincidentally, Mr Prakash Bhat, who is currently based in Pune, said that he had met American Marvin Mills and PN Oak. No. I was one of the few people present with Oak regarding the Taj Mahal!

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Marvin is what is derived from old wooden pieces Mills copy of the findings. And presenting other photos.

" Separating The Taj Mahal from Legend" … The text of this letter to Editor The New York Times 20th Dec 1991

His other research works



This book represents twenty years of thought and research on perhaps the greatest Islamic monument in Spain- the Mosque of Cordoba. The unfolding of the mystery of its origin goes back to Atlantis when an era of world civilization made possible the birth of a community called Tartessos in Andalusia. This sophisticated society welcomed the trading Phoenicians in the 12th century BC. Together they designed and built essentially the structure that Islam adapted to their use as a mosque in the 8th century AD. But new evidence gathered by the architect, Marvin Mills, fails to support this contention as we examine the architecture and history of the building and realize that another provenance is indicated. Even the orientation of the mosque is suspect as it fails to orient to Mecca. And Carbon-14 dating indicates a much older attribution. Revelations such as these will make it impossible to continue as usual in the progress of the field of Spanish architecture, Phoenicians in the West, the reality of Atlantis without dealing with this new approach. Insights into the famous

Alhambra in Granada and Madina Azahara, the palace-city outside of Cordoba, add to the new perspective by challenging their origins as well.

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Will add as and when some more information is received